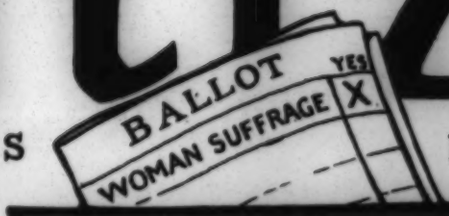
Sept. 8, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870



SENATOR POINDEXTER URGES FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

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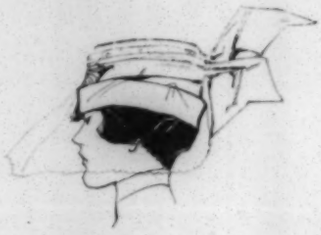

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as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss [illegible] Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas [illegible] Wells, and Mrs. Arthur [illegible]

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September 8, 1917

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f New York Appeal Once
ne Men of New York

n Suffrage, November 6, 1917

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 8, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Maine

IN a certain body politic there are men today who are trying to convince other men that women are so deadly in their instincts, so utterly the creatures of primitive emotion and prejudice, that to allow them a direct voice in government is to destroy government. In proof they point to countries where women vote, particularly to the western commonwealths of the United States of America, and line up charges to show political, moral, social, industrial and financial ruin in the wake of votes for women. These men are telling these other men that the only possible way to secure the intelligence, integrity and decency of women is by shutting them and their influence within the four walls of home. Is this in Turkey? No, this is in Maine. Will these men prevail over these other men? We think not. These men are paid emissaries of the opponents of woman suffrage sent in from other states. These other men are Maine men, and if the signs read right Maine men are going to project these hirelings and their teachings well over the border by voting yes for woman suffrage on Monday next.

New York

SARATOGA'S suffrage conference has sent enthusiasm thrilling to the farthest corners of the state. Strong hearts have grown stronger and faint hearts have grown strong as a result of that meeting. Old-time state workers declare that never in all the suffrage history of the state has there been so rousing a stir as lifted and impelled that meeting. For one thing, the political standing of the convention was attested by the presence and addresses of official New York, as the standing of no other state suffrage convention has been attested. For another, the enrollment of approximately a million New York women as wanting the vote sounded a long note of achievement. For a third, the suffrage leaders of nation and state were inspired in their utterances. As a sequel the last lap of the 1917 campaign is entered upon with a depth of conviction of success that was striven for but never truly attained in the 1915 campaign. Then every suffragist who was "in the know" had to drive herself forward against the prescience of defeat. Now every suffragist is flying forward on the wings of anticipation to what seems to be foreordained success on November 6. Then every suffragist was saying, "There must be education before there can be victory." Now every suffragist is saying, "All hail to victory!"

The Nation

WIN or lose suffrage in Maine or New York this autumn, the decision will be of vital import in weighing expedients for the future safe conduct of suffrage. Win, and it will be impossible to resist the pressure of enfranchised states for the submission of the federal suffrage amendment. Lose, and this added proving of the costliness of the state route will tend as resistlessly to focus effort on the federal amendment. During its entire history as an organization the National American Woman Suffrage Association has furthered suffrage by state as well as by federal route. Suffragists who are hostile to the state route flaunt, we notice, the victories won along that line of march quite as much as suffragists who believe in it. And it must be apparent to everybody that those victories of the past have been of tremendous significance as levers in lifting the situation of the present. All the women voters of the country heralded as the main reliance of the direct actionists in the federal battle were made women voters by state action. The entire 172 electoral votes in the choosing of which women rank as electors were won by state action. There is no gainsaying the record made by state action. There is no gainsaying its application to conditions of the past. And, likewise, there is no gainsaying its costliness as ways and means for securing suffrage, and not very much to gainsay its total lack of application to the present status of suffrage. Suffrage is a national political issue today, subscribed to as such by every political party. It is due to it and to suffragists that the nation as a whole be given opportunity to pass on it. Responsibility rests with the Sixty-fifth Congress. It is a responsibility that should be no longer toyed with or delayed.

Those Ineradicable Sex Differences

EVERY soldier held a rose with some other flower—and as the commander, who was below middle height and had a modest demeanor, passed, each soldier tossed the flowers before the commander's feet.

After kissing the veteran counselor who was present, the commander made a brief and unpretentious speech.

How completely feminine!

But wait a minute—

This was not the greeting given to Vera Butchareff, commander of the Battalion of Death, by her sentimental women soldiers.

This was the greeting given to General Korniloff, of Cossack origin, when he arrived in Moscow for the National Conference, surrounded by a bodyguard of Terek Cossacks, gigantic Asiatics in prune-colored caftans, leather belts and vests, shaggy sheepskin busbies. The soldiers who tossed flowers under his feet were mainly Cossacks.

The kiss was given by General Korniloff to Mr. Roditcheff, veteran member of the Duma.

A Question of Patriotism

EQUAL suffrage is coming. Every well-informed person knows this, whether he rejoices in the fact or regrets it. And everyone possessing historical perspective knows that in the future it will be looked upon as an honor to any nation to have awakened early to the justice and wisdom of giving women a vote. Every man who loves his country should help to win that honor for the United States. For the only question now is whether our country shall march well forward in the procession or come lagging along in the rear.

Women are already voting in Norway and Denmark, in New Zealand and Australia, in Iceland and Finland and Russia. They are voting in Canada to the north of us and in Mexico to the south. The British House of Commons has gone on record for woman suffrage by a vote of seven to one; and now the Prime Minister of Hungary announces that a bill enfranchising a large number of women will be introduced as a government measure.

The United States ought to be in the van of every progressive movement. The men of Maine now have a chance to do their bit to put it there, and to live up to the proud motto of their state. Next Monday the eyes of the friends of justice all over the Union will be fixed on Maine. If suffrage wins, there will be rejoicing from the Atlantic ocean to the Golden Gate. If it loses, the outcome will be hailed with glee by the vicious interests everywhere. Every state that votes upon equal suffrage is one small corner of the great battle of Armageddon.

A. S. B.

The Columbus Victory

THE great victory in Columbus, Ohio, is said to have been due partly to an active house-to-house canvass carried on by a large number of earnest women while the thermometer stood at 90°. It illustrated afresh the fact that a host of women care deeply about this matter, and are willing to make actual sacrifices for it.

This is the first time that the capital city of any state in the Union has granted municipal suffrage to its women by popular vote of its men. The Home Rule clause in the State Constitution of Ohio allowed any city to obtain municipal woman suffrage by local option. It is to be wished that every state had such a clause.

A number of cities in Florida, Tennessee, and elsewhere, have also given women the municipal votee. Every city taking such action immediately becomes an object lesson, and its experience shows the neighboring cities and towns that the horrors predicted from woman suffrage are all imaginary.

A. S. B.

A Great Petition

THE Woman Suffrage Party, in collecting the signatures of 500,000 women in New York City who ask for the ballot, has performed a really remarkable achievement. This big list compiled in a single city, and compiled by volunteer effort, should shatter the delusion that "only a handful of women" want to vote.

It is the more striking in view of the poor results that the anti-suffragists have got in the same line. The Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association is the oldest and the most active in the country. Ever since 1895 it has been at work collecting the signatures of women opposed to equal suffrage. It has had the whole state to draw upon, not merely one city—a state of 3,747,564 population. Yet in 22 years it has succeeded in accumulating only about 40,000 signatures, according to its own figures. In California in 1912 the opponents failed in their efforts to get the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question, although, according to their own statement in their printed appeal for more funds, they had spent $1,500 in circulating their petitions.

Another illustration was the huge initiative petition for the submission of the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage in Ohio in 1914, the signatures of 131,000 voters being obtained by a vast number of women all over the State, working without pay; while the recent referendum petitions to block presidential suffrage in Ohio were circulated wholly by men, and by men three-fourths of whom, by actual count, had some connection with the liquor business.

A. S. B.

Women to Vote in Armenian Church

WOMEN are being accorded equal rights in all sorts of unexpected places. The latest news of an advance step comes from the foot of Mt. Ararat.

The Armenian Church is the oldest national Christian church in the world. It has always set a shining example to the rest of Christendom in its heroic resistance to persecution throughout the centuries. It has now set a good example in another respect. The head of the church, the *Catholicos*, of all the Armenians, has sent out from his See, in a very ancient monastery at the foot of Mt. Ararat, a decree that women are to have equal rights in every respect in the Armenian Church throughout the world.

The Bull issued by His Holiness Kevork V. Sourenian sets forth that the democratic principle of the Armenian Church has always recognized the right of both sexes to take part in public affairs, but that unfortunately, owing to foreign influence, this spirit has been obscured. He continues:

"We have long enough kept this spirit of our Church under a bushel—a spirit for which our church was famous in the past. We authorize henceforth the restoration of the rights of women in public affairs. Armenian women have the right both to vote and to receive votes, both to elect and to be elected."

This action is particularly noteworthy as being taken by an Oriental church.

As Armenia has at present no political existence, almost all the affairs of the Armenian communities in foreign lands are carried on through their church organizations. The decree of the

Catholicos therefore gives the women a share in deciding many questions which would not among us be looked upon as church questions at all.

By this action, the Armenian Church has placed itself in the van of all the Oriental churches. With many thoughtful persons this will be an additional argument for giving home rule to Armenia at the end of the war. The position of women has been said to be the criterion of civilization. When any set of men are willing to concede home rule to their women, it is at least presumptive evidence that they are fit to have home rule themselves. A. S. B.

Mrs. Ward Among the Prophets

PRACTICAL experience of woman suffrage kills opposition to it. A curious illustration of this has just been given in England. In that country women have had municipal suffrage ever since 1869. The most vehement opponents of parliamentary suffrage for women have not a word to say against municipal woman suffrage. In England the right is limited to single women and widows. In Scotland and Ireland it is enjoyed by married women as well. Mrs. Humphry Ward, in a recent article where she passionately prophesies appalling consequences if women are allowed to vote for members of parliament, urges the extension of municipal suffrage to married women. She says that such a measure "could probably be passed with acclamation, and all but general consent." She adds:

"It would grant to all the married women of the nation, thousands of whom are in the munition works, that direct constitutional voice in the administration of affairs immediately concerning their daily lives as wives, mothers and citizens—the schools of their children, the health conditions of the towns in which they live, the training of their older boys and girls, and a score of other matters, moral, educational, sanitary—of the highest importance—which has been too long denied them."

Almost everyone in America who makes a specialty of combatting woman suffrage is just as much opposed to giving women the municipal vote as the full vote. Indeed, we have been told that municipal suffrage would be "the very worst and most dangerous form of suffrage for women."

Yet the English Anti-suffrage Review publishes this article by Mrs. Humphry Ward without a word of dissent.

It is no more likely to damage a woman to vote for president than for mayor—and a woman who has sense enough to vote for the mayor has sense enough to vote for the president—and her interests are as vitally involved in the choice of the right president as in the choice of the right mayor. The half-way attitude of the English anti-suffragists is utterly inconsistent; but they hold it because they have seen municipal woman suffrage in practical operation, and they know it is a good thing.

A. S. B.

Will They Use the Ballot?

WILL women use the ballot when they have it? The vote polled at the presidential election of 1916 casts some interesting light on this question.

In the twelve states where women could vote—Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Illinois, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Nevada and Montana—there were 7,683,560 men and women. Of these, 5,024,189 voted, or 65 per cent.

In the 36 states where women could not vote there were 22,205,879 adult men. Of these, 13,177,980 actually voted, or 59 per cent. A larger proportion of the possible voters went to the polls in the equal suffrage states than in the rest of the country.

The suffrage state which made the poorest showing of public interest in that election was Arizona. It stood on the same level with Massachusetts. Massachusetts voted 52 per cent of its adult men; Arizona voted 52 per cent of its total adult population, men and women together.

Rhode Island voted 53 per cent of its men; the State of Washington voted 53 per cent of its men and women.

Vermont and Pennsylvania voted 56 per cent of their men. Wyoming and Nevada 56 per cent of their men and women.

New York voted 60 per cent of its men. Colorado voted 60 per cent of its men and women. A. S. B.

Let Us All Help

THERE has been a widespread response among women to the appeal for food conservation. The response would be almost universal, if everybody had the gift of imagination. When any American city suffers from flood or fire, and its people are shelterless and starving, all the neighboring cities and towns turn themselves inside out for their relief. But sympathy varies inversely with distance. A small disaster close by stirs us more acutely than a much bigger one further off. If a thousandth part of the terrible things that are happening in Europe were happening in the United States today, we should be willing even to put ourselves on rations in order to help.

But many minds are like the sea anemone, with tentacles that can fill out only a little way from the spot where it stands. With the advance of civilization comes the lengthening of our mental and spiritual tentacles, and the growth of world-wide sympathy. A few centuries ago, the people of America did not even know what was going on in Europe. Now electricity flashes the news all around the globe. But still most of us know without really feeling what we know.

Let us use the eyes of our imagination to see what semi-starvation means—to bring home to ourselves the hollow eyes, the trembling limbs, the skeleton forms—the long-drawn-out agony of those who see their aged parents and beloved children wasting away and perishing for lack of food. With half the world facing actual famine, when we are now called upon to help to stop this devastation, can we refuse so small a thing as to eat the perishable kinds of food ourselves, and to leave the other kinds for those whose need is greater than ours?

A. S. B.

An Object Lesson from Ireland

"ANYBODY who wants to defeat self-government for Ireland now has to fight not Ireland but the world. The world has spoken; the cause is decided. The when, the where of home rule alone remains."

So says a prominent Irishman now visiting the United States. Substitute "women" for "Ireland" and the statement is equally true. Every intelligent person now knows that equal suffrage is coming. The only question is how and when. A. S. B.

Senator Poindexter Urges Federal Suffrage Amendment

IN connection with the war revenue bill, Senator Poindexter, of Washington, in a statement to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, urges the early passage of the federal woman suffrage amendment. The taxation of women without allowing them representation in the law-making body, Senator Poindexter characterizes as "utterly unjust and illogical," and he declares that "we ought to lose no time in remedying this injustice."

The lowering of the income tax exemption in the war revenue bill, in Senator Poindexter's opinion, emphasizes the justice of women's demand for national enfranchisement, for, as he points out, with a tax on incomes down as low as $1,000 per year, nearly half a million wage-earning women will be affected, in addition to the 23,000 women who have already been paying taxes on their incomes under the existing law. His statement in full is as follows:

"The levying of approximately two billion dollars of war revenue chiefly upon individual and corporate incomes, and earnings of railroad and industrial stocks, large proportions of which belong to women, gives renewed emphasis to the justice of the appeal of women for the right to vote. The great majority of women of the country are responding, not only with their money, but by their personal service and sacrifices, with the utmost devotion, to the needs of the country in this vital crisis which involves its very existence. All of this should remind us that while we call upon women to sustain the Government, not only by the work that they do in normal times of peace, at home, in the office, and factories, but for extraordinary services and sacrifices in time of war, we deny them the chief functions of citizenship. It is utterly unjust and illogical.

"It is estimated that some 500,000 women earn incomes of more than $1,000, and that approximately 23,000 women paid an income tax in 1915. We are enacting the rules and fixing the amount of these taxes, and the sources from which they shall be drawn, without giving the women any voice in the matter at all, so far as those states are concerned which still deny them the right to vote.

"We ought not to lose any time in remedying this injustice."

War Tax Hits Voteless American Working Women

CONGRESS, debating the war revenue bill, is piling up the argument for passage of the federal woman suffrage amendment. Senators and Representatives will not be allowed to forget this when the National American Woman Suffrage Association comes to them, at the beginning of the next session with its demand for this much belated act of justice.

In the war revenue bill Congress is conscripting the wages of American working women. Millions of dollars of direct taxes will be collected from these women by federal act, in addition to the consumption taxes they will have to pay also by federal act. Millions of dollars more will be collected from the incomes of other women. Yet in thirty-seven states these women have no voice or vote in the making of this or any other law. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in a statement issued from Washington headquarters, demands the passage of the federal suffrage amendment by the Sixty-fifth Congress as the immediate, just, and inevitable sequel to the war revenue bill.

"With the income tax exemption lowered to $1,000 for unmarried persons," says Mrs. Catt, "one may estimate that at least three million dollars of the war taxes will be contributed by the wage-earning women of the country—women who have earned it under the hard conditions of economic inequality due to their political disfranchisement. Think of the thousands of teachers, for instance, and clerical workers in Government and private employ, most of whom, although unmarried, have some of the obligations of married men on the small salaries of $1,000 and $1,200 a year. They are unrepresented in the law-making body, yet a part of their actual living expenses is taken by this tax law.

"Women are giving to this war, moreover, not only their wages and their incomes. They are giving their services, their very life's blood—and that for a Government which has so far refused them political acknowledgment. We protest not at women's taxation for war revenue, but at the injustice of withholding from them any voice in the Government they are called on to support. Congress must realize that we will demand, as the next war measure, justice to womanhood—justice, political and economic, which will come only by writing into our national constitution an amendment enfranchising all the women of the nation."

A movement is on foot in American Headquarters in France to obtain officers' titles and authority for Red Cross nurses.

"The framers of our Constitution never dreamed, it may be certain, that a hundred years after they were dead, persons opposed to equal suffrage would lament with bitter tears over the proposed desecration by American womanhood of that ancient sepulchre—political expediency—where had been laid to rest a compromise agreement on the elective franchise.

"How deeply touching is the tender regard of the opponents of the Federal amendment for the principle of self-government. Indeed, learned lawyers, voicing no doubt the views of a Southern aristocracy and of a Northern plutocracy, predict a most dreadful catastrophe. They see nothing but disturbance coming out of any extension of the rights and privileges of the masses of the American people, and especially dangerous to their vested interests and social privilege would be the higher industrial, political and ethical standards of an enlarged democracy. They are indeed the champions of self-government, with powerful emphasis on the self.'"—*Representative Nelson.*

Welfare Women Want Federal Amendment Passed

The Woman's Welfare League, of St. Paul, has sent to President Wilson, Senator F. B. Kellogg and Congressman Carl C. Van Dyke, the following communication:

"It is the sentiment of the Executive Board of the Woman's Welfare League, of St. Paul, that if the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage be passed at this time it will put the Nation in a better position to fight for World Democracy.

"We therefore urge you to use your influence in having Congress pass at this session an Amendment to the United States Constitution, granting women the right to vote."

And Lo! A Voting State Led All the Rest

Because of the enthusiasm and splendid organization of the 15,000 women who took the state census for women's war work, it has been predicted that the response of equal suffrage Kansas would be more general than that of any state in the Union.

This huge organization was perfected in one month by the Kansas Division of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense. It had a chairman for each of Kansas's 105 counties with an executive committee of five in each county. Then it provided a captain and five lieutenants for each of the 3,000 voting precincts.

Registration cards were sent to the chairman of each county, who distributed them to the precinct captains. Lieutenants acted as registrars on Registration Day, September 5.

Woman on Board of Control

Mrs. Florence Kelley, of New York, is on the new Board of Control, established by Secretary of War Baker, to regulate labor standards in the manufacture of army clothing.

In the House

At Washington last week that impending Suffrage Committee of the House moved forward out of the *camouflage* that has been allowed to obscure the issue, and became more promisingly defined than at any prior period in its history. With Representative Taylor of Colorado, Democrat, presiding, and Representative French of Idaho, Republican, acting as secretary, a bi-partisan conference to consider the committee's formation was held at the request of Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, acting Congressional Chairman for the National American Woman Suffrage Association. All participants in the conference were representatives from the equal suffrage states, and all seized the opportunity to pledge themselves with a will to put their united efforts behind the resolution to create the Woman Suffrage Committee of the House. As a result the long deferred vote on the resolution is expected next week. The Senate will vote on the war revenue bill not later than September 10, and the House is expected to act promptly in sending that bill to a conference committee. As soon as the revenue bill is thus disposed of, it will be in order, under the agreement of the Rules Committee, to bring before the House the committee's favorable report on the Suffrage Committee resolution.

Besides Representatives Taylor and French, there were at the conference Representatives Hayden of Arizona, Lea, Raker, Curry, Kahn, Elston, Church, Randall, Osborne, Kettner of California; Hilliard, Timberlake, Keating and Taylor of Colorado; Smith and French of Idaho; Anthony, Little, Campbell, Doolittle, Helvering, Connolly, Shouse, Ayres of Kansas; Roberts of Nevada; Hawley, Sinnott, McArthur of Oregon; Welling and Mays of Utah; Miller, Hadley, Johnson, LaFollette and Dill of Washington. Illness prevented the attendance of Representatives Nolan and Hayes of California, and Representatives Rankin and Mondell were out of the city.

Commenting on this action of the men from suffrage states, Mrs. Roessing said that she regarded the enthusiastic initiative which characterized the conference as the most dynamic expression of suffrage cooperation that has been in evidence during this session of Congress.

For Benefits Received

In a letter to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Mr. Herbert Hoover expresses his "deep gratification for the great assistance rendered by you, the women associated with you on the Women's Committee, and the women of this country in general, in the food conservation campaign.

"The fine, helpful and co-operative spirit that has been shown has been most encouraging for the success of our country in the present war."

Malingering in Maine

IN Maine, where Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has been taking part in the last week of the suffrage campaign, she encountered a disorder which she characterized as "Malingering." Malingering, be it said, is pretending to have a disease that you haven't. Maine is not the only state in the East where this disease has cropped out. In the 1915 suffrage campaigns the same thing was evident. It is the pathological process by which one J. B. Maling undertakes to make a case against woman suffrage because of Colorado's experience with it. It is Mr. Maling's routine to go into a suffrage campaign state as a casual visitor, give a banquet for the business men of some picked city, and at the banquet take casual occasion to show how woman suffrage has worked in Colorado.

"When Mr. Maling came East with his charges in 1915," said Mrs. Catt, in a recent interview, "he was reckless in what he said against the fair name of Colorado. Basing on his allegations and implications, one must decide that Colorado was utterly discredited socially and politically, industrially and financially. His black picture was that of a commonwealth toppling to ruin, her men weaklings, her women monsters, her institutions mere shells. Then up rose the people of Colorado and repudiated him utterly, showed that everything he said about Colorado was without form and void in its conclusions, branded his kind as smirchers of the state's fair name, paid employes of the opponents of woman suffrage; showed that Colorado's financial credit was enviable and that only the most cowardly Adam could get behind Eve's skirts in the attempt to evade masculine responsibility in a state where there are 127 men to every 100 women. The testimony came from an outraged Legislature. It came from commercial bodies. It came from groups of prominent people in business, in the professions. It came from the press of Colorado. It came from individuals, high in state and nation.

"Since that sad day for malingerers they have been far more cautious in what they say about Colorado. You can, for instance, learn from Mr. Maling's more recent public utterances here in Maine that 'civilization in Colorado is as sweet and on as high a plane as that of any state in this Union.' You learn, still in his words, that the intention of Colorado people to meet every just obligation equals that of any state in the Union, that their ability to meet such an obligation is likewise equal to that of the people of any state in the Union. You can hear from his own lips that the women of Denver are guiltless of specific wrongs that he finds in Denver's polity and powerless to prevent them. You learn from him that Denver's wives and mothers and business women and women in industry are God-fearing and unassailable. And being of a logical turn of mind, you begin to wonder what women are left in Colorado for Mr. Maling to be afraid of as the result of woman suffrage. And you find that it is the 'professional female politician,' who roams the country assassinating character as naturally as a 'Hottentot reaches for a club.' And if you don't know Colorado you begin to shudder at this female conjured up by Mr. Maling's ready-made imagination. You expect her in the high places, possessing the Legislature and the Judiciary, for, according to this malingerer, she is so all-present and all-powerful as to have to bear the brunt of responsibility for all the disorder and discontent that he finds within Colorado's gates.

"And lo!—still from Mr. Maling's own lips—you discover that it took eighteen years to establish even one of her in Colorado's senatorial hall. And that one, as you happen to know, a woman whose high character as educator and civic worker is matter of nation-wide knowledge.

"And turning next to the Judiciary you find that the awful thing about women having a direct voice in politics is that a judge is thereby encouraged to say boldly that he will regard the voice of the people rather than the voice of vested interests. And you take heart of grace and begin to thank God for the woman suffrage that can bring about such a result.

"It always takes the opponents of woman suffrage, or the paid employes of such opponents, to give utterance to ideals of womanhood like those voiced by Mr. Maling. 'Hysterical, emotional, sensational,' a person who sells out her convictions on public welfare to further her personal prejudices—such is the creature who represents woman as the opponents of woman suffrage see her whenever she becomes her true self with the right of self government in her hands.

"God grant that such an ideal of womanhood, such crazy fear of woman, does not represent the thought and conviction of Maine. God grant that in Maine as in Colorado such malingering will be spurned from the state's uttermost borders on Monday and such malingerers be accepted in their true office as agents and allies of those who have their own more than questionable reasons for fearing the vote power of those God-fearing wives and mothers, business women and women in industry that preponderate in Maine as in Colorado."

COPY OF TELEGRAM

Dated at Denver, Colorado, August 30, 1917.

Mrs. D. K. Livingston,
Bangor, Maine.

Maling emphatically does not express the view of the officers and business men of Colorado. Suffrage is a decided success in Colorado. It has unseated the boss politician and has worked out entirely for the uplift of the state, socially, morally, and politically.

Ask Maling who is paying him the enormous salary he is receiving for defaming womanhood in Colorado.

JAMES R. NOLAND Secretary of State.

War Service for Women Doctors

By Carrie Chapman Catt

NO woman physicians have been enrolled with the Red Cross, nor have their services been solicited, although the press has announced upon several occasions that there was an alarming shortage of enlistments of male physicians. In view of these facts, a page of British experience takes on interesting significance.

Early in the war, women doctors foresaw the crying need which would surely arise for all the medical service the country could supply. Under the auspices of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, Dr. Elsie Inglis, one of the foremost women doctors in Scotland, organized three hospital units, entirely efficient and staffed by women. When complete they were offered to the Government. The War Office courteously declined their aid upon the ground that the Red Cross had exclusive charge of this department of the service, and that the needs of the British Army were being fully met. It was made clear that volunteer hospitals were not wanted, but behind the declination of their assistance, a carefully concealed prejudice was clearly evident against women physicians as army practitioners.

The three hospitals, splendidly equipped and staffed by patriotic women, thereupon were offered to and accepted by the governments of Belgium, France and Servia, whose straits were so dire that help of any kind was welcome.

Meanwhile Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson and Dr. Flora Murray started a hospital in Paris for French soldiers. Here and there a volunteer woman physician attached herself to an army corps and helped in such way as she could. The excellent and highly skilled service of these women won over the British Government to a frank recognition of their value. Dr. Anderson and Dr. Murray were recalled from Paris and invited to take entire charge of a British military hospital in London. It is called the Endell Street Hospital and is entirely staffed by women. The two chiefs rank as *Majors* in the British Army! Another woman, Dr. Everett Maclaren, has been appointed resident pathologist and bacteriologist at a military hospital in Glasgow, the post carrying with it the rank of captain.

In April, 1915, the National Union sent out a second women's hospital unit in Servia. So widely spread had the reputation for bravery and skill of these hospital workers become that when the unit reached Malta it was commandeered by the British Government to nurse British wounded from the Dardanelles and dismissed, when the need passed, with warm tributes of appreciation.

The National Union continued to organize more hospital units and has had hospitals with the armies in Belgium, Russia, France, Servia, Rumania and Salonica. Every suffrage organization in the Union contributed to the financing of the various hospitals. Besides these hospitals for soldiers they organized one for Servian refugees and two Millicent Fawcett units for the civilian population of Russia, chiefly for maternity and fever work. To meet the expenses a million and a quarter of dollars have been raised. One of these British women's hospitals in France now receives the regular per head allowance per day from the trench army. The success of that hospital was so emphatic that the Committee was asked by the French War Service whether it would supply a hospital to go abroad with a French army. This hospital took shape in the one that went to Salonica, where it has been stationed for about two years. Besides these units a transport ambulance column under Mrs. Harley's direction was sent out with the Servian army. It will be remembered that Mrs. Harley was killed upon a battlefield when in discharge of her duty.

The hospital units have twice been attached to the Servian Army on retreat, which is probably the severest test of endurance and initiative hospital workers ever receive. These British women's hospitals were officially recognized by the Servian government and received certain military allowances. Upon one occasion the staff of one hospital was made prisoners and kept working for their enemy army for several weeks before they were sent home through Switzerland.

In the beginning men drove the motor ambulances, but later the women took over even this obligation, so that the staff is now composed entirely of women. Many of these workers have received decorations from the French, Servian and Russian Governments.

Meanwhile, so far had the attitude of the English war office changed toward women doctors and women's capacity to help, that in August, 1915, the War Office asked for 200 voluntary orderlies for the military hospitals at Malta, and got them. In July, 1916, the War Office asked for the services of women doctors to work in the Regular Army. This was the first occasion on which medical women were requisitioned by the British Government for army service, which means that they were paid like men physicians.

In November, 1916, a further appeal was made by the War Office for fifty women doctors for home service, where the British Government has not taken over any of the hospital units upon the ground that it does not wish to employ volunteer units. Yet it has in numerous ways voiced its astonishment at the endurance, usefulness, skill, and patriotic sacrifice of these hundreds of women.

With these experiences across the water for guidance, it is to be hoped that our own Government will recognize the wisdom of accepting the services of those American medical women, who are properly equipped. For the young Americans going forth "to make democracy safe" there must be no economy of saving protection. No heavy and outworn prejudice must be permitted to stand in the way of giving them the completest care science, money and patriotic devotion can supply. There were not enough men physicians in Europe to meet the sudden and appalling need of hospital help. Women, unwanted and suspected, came in to fill the gap. They are now wanted and gratefully appreciated in Europe. In America our Government should begin right.

A mobile hospital unit, Dr. Caroline Finley, Chairman, equipped with a full staff of women physicians, young, healthy and skilled, is being organized under the joint auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and will be offered to the Red Cross soon. It is to be hoped that it will not be met with the "Women not Wanted" sign.

The Medical Women's National Association is sponsor for an offer of a Woman's Army General Hospital to be located probably in New York and meant for stretcher cases brought back from the front. Boston medical women are perfecting plans for another. Still another duty for which medical women are registering under the direction of the Medical Women's National Association is to go to Europe to open women's and children's hospitals in the devastated part of the Allies' country.

A Business Woman's Patriotism

Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, president of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, is her husband's business associate in the Peru Chair Works. From her desk she oversees designing and decorating, and answers frequent calls for lectures on home furnishing.

When President Wilson declared a state of war with Germany, Mrs. Edwards offered the state of Indiana the services of the Woman's Franchise League for war work.

Her organization, which had 85 branches when Mrs. Edwards took the presidency in April, now has 250—all at the disposal of state and nation.

Women's Maximum Wage Man's Minimum

The War Department has issued a call for a large number of women munition workers, who are wanted as machine operators at wages of $1.36 to $2.24 a day. Men operators receive from $2.24 to $2.64 per day. That is, "the minimum for men is the maximum for women."

This sounds hopelessly familiar.

Old Town Will Do Its Bit

"A determined effort will be made during the summer to put Maine at the head of the Eastern States in this movement to grant an equal representation to women. Now let Old Town do its bit."—*Old Town Enterprise.*

Is America to Lag Behind?

WITH the President of the United States sending a special hope that New York would support suffrage on November 6 by a handsome majority, with the Governor of the State of New York on the platform to preach the gospel of woman suffrage, with the Mayor of the City of New York beside him to deliver a rousing suffrage message, with the women delegates stirred more deeply perhaps than ever before in the state's suffrage history by the words of one who often stirs her sister women deeply, the Saratoga Convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party on August 29 and 30, marked a new era in suffrage conventions. Never before was the political identity of the suffrage party so universally acknowledged by press and public. Never before were the rank and file of the delegates so competent in their response to opportunity.

So great was the enthusiasm evoked by Mrs. Catt that it took thirty minutes in which to vent itself. Women's voices soared in a mighty hallelujah; women sprang to chairs and waved their handkerchiefs and their pennants; and, finally, seizing their standards and banners, the entire conclave filed past Mrs. Catt in a grand march of enthusiastic rejoicing.

990,000 New York Women Want the Vote

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, state chairman, was able to announce that the state party now has an actual enrollment of over 990,000 women 21 years of age and up.

"This," said Mrs. Whitehouse in her opening address, "is a larger membership than either the Republican or Democratic Party of New York State can boast. The names and addresses are certified as genuine by suffragists of good standing. We know, of course, that we have failed to reach a large part of the women of the state, but we find that of those women whom we have reached, an overwhelming majority believe in woman suffrage and want to vote.

"This enrollment has been obtained," Mrs. Whitehouse explained, "in spite of the fact that war relief work has been given a foremost position. We have put government work first, and suffrage work second," she said.

"When war came and we offered our services to our country, we knew that it meant we must sacrifice the immediate interest of our own cause. We are patriotic women. We recognize that the demand for woman suffrage is based on love of country and a desire to serve. We realize the strength which we have attained in this state through seventy years of organized effort for woman suffrage. We knew when we made the offer of our services that we were the greatest organized body of women in all the country, trained in service and co-operation.

"In 1915, 553,348 men voted for woman suffrage. This is the largest vote ever given in favor of any Constitutional Amendment. We feel that we can count on these same favorable voters as a substantial basis for the new vote. We believe that we shall add to it an overwhelming number converted or aroused to interest by our own steady propaganda work and by the world events of the past two years. But we all realize that in order to do this, it will mean hard work for every man and woman who believes in suffrage from now until election day."

Message of Mr. Gompers

Not able to be present, Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent a message to the suffragists, which was read by Miss Mary Dreier, chairman of the Industrial Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. It said, in part:

"A fundamental principle of democracy is equality of opportunity. It follows, therefore, that all human beings living together as members of society and affected by political institutions that control social intercourse ought to have equal opportunity to express their wishes upon all questions that affect the common welfare. Women's lives are affected by political institutions. They ought to be given an opportunity to participate in the determination of political affairs because their rights are affected by those determinations. . . . Because women have been denied the right of political influence, the struggle of women wage-earners for industrial betterment and industrial freedom has been made harder than that of men.

"Industrial freedom will be achieved when wage-earning women hold in their own hands the right and the power to participate in determining the conditions under which they shall work and the wages they will receive. They can delegate this power and responsibility to no outside authority if they wish industrial freedom. Protection and regulation may offer immediate relief—but they are not freedom.

"Women must have the ballot—they are going to have the ballot in New York and all the states, because their demand is right, because they are human beings and members of organized society equal in intelligence, rights, and desires with men."

President Wilson's Hopes

"I hope that the voters of New York State will rally to the support of woman suffrage by a handsome majority. It would be a splendid vindication of the principle of the cause in which we all believe."

From President Wilson's letter to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

Besides the Governor of the state and the Mayor of New York city, the president of Cornell University and the president of the National City Bank of New York, Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, were speakers at the Saratoga Conference of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, August 29 and 30.

Rather than break his engagement to be present at the suffrage mass meeting, Governor Whitman requested that he might speak at Wednesday's mass meeting, when Mayor Mitchel was also scheduled to speak. Both Mayor and Governor had to be present at the big send-off parade of the National Guard on Thursday, the 30th. Congressman Charles B. Smith of Buffalo was also on Wednesday evening's program and made a notable speech.

A resolution sent to President Wilson, adopted late in the afternoon, read:

"Whereas, The New York State Woman Suffrage party, an organization with 1,000,000 enrolled women, has proclaimed its patriotism and loyalty to the Government by deeds as well as by words, and has gladly sacrificed its own campaign work to give its time and effort to Government service;

"Be it resolved, That the New York State Woman Suffrage Party reaffirms its condemnation of the picketing of the White House, which tends to harass the Government in this time of great stress. It further urges the press and public to discriminate between the small group of picketers and the great body of loyal, patriotic women in New York State who, while devotedly serving their Government, are working for their enfranchisement November 6."

President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University, in the course of his speech at Thursday evening's mass meeting, among other things, said:

"There are only three fundamental tests of any nation's civilization. One is the power and achievement of its intellect—the scope and reach of its rational intelligence. Another is the amount of leisure enjoyed by its workers. The third, and in many respects the most decisive criterion because directly reflecting the moral tone of a people, is the place occupied by women in their scale of civilization.

"England, France, and Russia already committed to woman suffrage! Is America to be less liberal than its European Allies in this world war? Are we to lag behind while they march forward under the banner of progressive civilization?

Syracuse Bread-Buyers Recognized

George U. Crouse, president of the Common Council of Syracuse, will undoubtedly go down in history as one of the vanguard in human progress. This enlightened gentleman recognized the fact that women as bread-buyers should be represented on a committee for regulating the bread sales of the city. Therefore he appointed three women, together with three bakers, to get together and frame up regulations concerning the manner of selling bread in the city of Syracuse.

The committee was the result of a series of hearings before the council on a bread-selling ordinance. Consumers were represented at the hearings by many women who appealed for a standard loaf.

"All we are asking," said the women, "is that when we buy a pound, we get a pound. We want a standard set and the weight of loaves marked thereon plainly where it can be seen."

The women appointed by the committee are Mrs. Samuel B. Larned, Mrs. Mary Hyde Andrews and Mrs. James P. Shanahan.

MME. EDNA MUNSCH, SUFFRAGIST LEADER OF DENMARK
Danish Women Have the Vote. Porto Rican Women Undoubtedly Would Have Had It if the Island Had Remained a Danish Possession

Woman Suffrage in Our Territories

A bill, presented to the Porto Rican Senate by Senor Tous Soto, provides for extension of the vote to the women of Porto Rico.

Section 4 of the bill specifies that "the lists of the feminine sex shall be made up separately from those of male electors, and there shall be registration boards and election officials exclusively for women, composed entirely of women electors, and wholly separated from the places for registration and voting for males."

Practically at the same moment the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, to which was referred the bill (S. 2380) granting to the Legislature of Hawaii powers relative to elections and qualifications of electors, reported it back to the Senate without amendment, and with the recommendation that the bill pass.

This bill proposes to vest in the Hawaiian Legislature "the power to grant woman suffrage in all elections authorized to be held by the organic act of the Territory," and "to submit to the voters the question whether women shall be empowered to vote at elections held under the laws of the Territory."

The proposal came to Congress from the people of Hawaii through the action of their Territorial Legislature. This was necessary since Hawaii alone of all the Territories of the United States was refused by Congress the right to provide for woman suffrage.

Porto Rico was granted the power to submit such a question to the voters by a recent bill "providing for civil government in that island." This power existed in earlier Territories, and by means of it women in Wyoming, Utah, Washington and Alaska were enfranchised.

Win-the-War Women

That French women will become politically free because of the course of events since the war began is the judgment of M. Louis Narquet writing in the *Mercure de France.*

A review of his article shows the steps by which he arrives at his conclusions. French women have become conscious of their rights during this war, and largely because they have become conscious of their capacities. They have learned the disproportion which exists between their condition and their capacity for work, their earning power and their emancipation.

Before the war French women—like women everywhere else—were asking for political rights in order to win legal, or moral, or economic betterment of conditions. By the force of events they were thrust out, given the work of men and proved their capacity. The rest will follow irresistibly.

The suffrage societies of France have only to pick the fruit ripened in the hot bed of war, according to M. Narquet. "In this transformation and this economic renovation of France," he says, "Woman's part takes the foremost place. Whether it is desired or not, it is inevitable that the French woman shall break the chain of social conventions, which confined her to the home and under the pretext of continuing our home traditions, maintained women in a legal, moral and economic subjection."

* * *

Women are employed as street cleaners in Paris. Women who have taken men's places are demanding better sanitary conditions and more sanitary rules.

* * *

War order honors for women in England include the order of "Dame," "Companions of Honor" and "Commander of Order of British Empire," given to nurses serving throughout war, among others. Honors are given to men and to women rendering special service in manual and other work; some of these fought fires in munition factories, others served continuously in these factories throughout war.

* * *

Khaki-clad young women, at first confined to the Red Cross section of the British field army, are rapidly pushing into many other departments of army activity, displacing men who, in turn, are passed along to work nearer the front-line trenches.

Every boat coming from England brings new companies of women workers. At first their work was mostly at the remote bases, but now they may be found sometimes within hearing distance of the guns. As chauffeurs they are being employed by hundreds, not only on ambulances and light supply wagons but also on heavy transport lorries. Several hundred young women carpenters are at work building army huts.

* * *

Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson who, in company with Dr. Murray, has been given charge of the military hospital in London with the rank of Major in the British Army, is a niece of Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, the largest suffrage association in Great Britain, and always non-militant.

* * *

The Women's Liberty Loan Committee is preparing for a second campaign. State chairmen have been appointed in twenty-three States.

* * *

According to a dispatch to the London Mail, Russian women have offered to train themselves as crews for battleships and Minister Kerensky has accepted their offer.

A Form of Patriotism

Mrs. Theodora Youmans, president of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, sees equal suffrage as one form of patriotism. She says: "Suffragists in this country are not doing patriotic work to bribe the country to give them the ballot. They are not making their service a matter of bargain or sale. They love their country. They believe in democracy. They serve because every impulse in them demands that they serve.

"At the same time they see that this country has a government not wholly true to its principles. How is it logical that women who are assisting in every possible way to win a war for democracy overseas should cease to strive for democracy at home?

"Women of this country are going to win the ballot—practically everybody who has a vision beyond the end of his nose sees that. They are doing exactly what the men of several of the warring nations are doing. In England a Representation of the People's Bill, which enfranchises not only women, but several million men, who up to this time have been without the ballot, has passed the House of Commons by a vote of seven to one and is expected to pass the House of Lords. In Russia, men and women together have been enfranchised by the new provisional government. Even in Germany effort is being made to give men a vote which will really have power in place of the vote they now have, which is merely a slip of paper.

"Englishmen, Russian men are giving all they have to their respective countries. To assume that they are doing it to gain the vote or any other advantage for themselves would be an insult. But the people at large have a feeling that such men should have the vote and so the vote is coming to these unenfranchised men. It is coming to unenfranchised women in exactly the same way and for exactly the same reasons."

Scrap-Heaping Anti-Suffrage Petitions in Ohio

In almost the exact phrase of the great American admiral, "We have only just begun to fight," Miss Zara Du Pont, vice-president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, has announced what the association expects to do with what remains of the anti-suffrage petitions calling for a referendum on the Reynolds bill.

Already the petitions of three counties have been largely relegated to the scrap heap, but Miss Du Pont is convinced that the suffragists "have evidence against enough names to kill the whole referendum movement."

The Trumbull County Election Board recommended that the court throw out fifteen of the sixteen petitions, thus invalidating 1,000 names. The Scioto courts have thrown out 535 names. Early in August Judge Neff of Cleveland discarded 2,902 names of the Cuyahoga county petitions, and Judge Vickery removed a superfluous 3,500 or so on August 17. September dawned with only 668 of the 7,608 Cuyahoga signatures left. It has been stated by Hugh Huntington, attorney for the Franklin County Woman Suffrage Association, that "3,000 of the signatures in that county do not come up to the law."

Suffrage opponents have ten days after petitions are thrown out to re-circulate and get names enough to make up for the loss. "We can get two names for every one thrown out," say the antis. "But as yet," says the Columbus *Citizen*, "they haven't."

Referendum to Columbus Women Denied

Columbus women, who have just been given the municipal franchise, may not vote on the wet and dry issue, on the suffrage referendum or on the Reynolds presidential suffrage act, according to Joseph A. Klunk, secretary of the board of elections.

Suffragists have always been taunted with the statement that they should secure a poll of women, so as to find out whether they really want the vote or not. Here's a perfectly good chance to let them do it, but they are not going to be permitted to take it up. Secretary Klunk says that the suffrage amendment to the City Charter reads: "Women shall be entitled to vote for all municipal elective officers."

Somehow or other, whenever it seems possible to have a legal suffrage referendum to women the possibility is at once read out of court. The only time that opponents of woman suffrage ever want suffrage referred to women is when women's vote wouldn't be worth the paper it was written on.

Cleveland's Suffrage Cordon

In the bigger victory of municipal suffrage for women in the state capital of Ohio, Columbus, it has been almost overlooked that Lakewood, a suburb west of Cleveland, with a population of over 20,000, is also in train for municipal suffrage. East Cleveland's bill giving women the right to vote on municipal questions started the Home Rule city enfranchisement ball rolling through Ohio. With suffrage to left of it and suffrage to right of it, it looks as if Cleveland itself will have to get into the game or be squeezed.

Lakewood has a good record. It carried for suffrage in 1912 and 1914. The city council and board of trade have both offered headquarters, rent free, to the Lakewood district of the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland for the campaign.

Both Republican candidates for mayor (no Democratic candidate yet in sight) have pledged active support.

Mrs. A. B. Pyke, first vice-chairman of the party, who lives in Lakewood, says: "We shall carry the amendment at the November elections, but we shall take nothing for granted. We shall make just as careful and detailed a campaign as was made in East Cleveland."

Some National Guard Men to Some Antis

Under date of August 28, *Publicity* publishes a letter, signed by members of the National Guard, to Miss Eliza D. Armstrong, of the Pittsburg Anti-Suffrage Association. Accompanying the letter to Miss Armstrong is one to the editor of *Publicity* from the same men. Both letters follow:

Editor of Publicity:

The following letter was sent today to Miss Eliza D. Armstrong by a representative group of thinking men in the 18th Regiment who are incensed by having to go through with a farce which they feel stultifies them in the public eye. There are a good many ways of degrading the Flag, not all punishable by law. We resent this method. We are told you may care to publish this and we would be glad, for it is only fair that we be cleared of any reproach for this performance.

National Guard Camp, Pittsburg, Pa.,
August 28, 1917.

Miss Eliza D. Armstrong,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Dear Madam:

With reference to the proposed presentation of a United States Flag to our Regiment by the Pittsburg Anti-Suffrage Association tonight, some of the members of the Regiment wish to make clear the following points before the presentation, so that your organization will be under no mistake about this undertaking. We do not pretend to represent the whole Regiment, as your association pretends to represent womanhood, but we do represent a very considerable proportion of the men, and if it were not for an army regulation, this letter would be signed by them in person.

We are sending this letter to you as the representative and the type of the anti-suffrage forces, and we wish you to know that while it is not permitted to refuse your gift, if left to a vote of the entire Regiment it undoubtedly would be refused.

The reasons for this are several. Many of our men are educated, all are reasonably intelligent. All who are not too busy with military duties to give the matter any thought, realize with some amusement that you ladies are not giving this flag to honor it or the Regiment, but to try to do honor to yourselves and the tottering cause for which you still stand, through the empty semblance of a patriotic act. We also fully realize that while we are going forth to help fight for democracy, you ladies are going to stay at home and fight against it. We shall fight with our minds and bodies, you with your tongues and pens, your check-books and your questionable political alliances. We also realize very forcibly that the ban and curse of armies, namely alcohol, is your chosen ally in the unholy fight you wage against democracy, and the chief of your cohorts, being second only to the pernicious vice element that is also one of the enemies of military efficiency. It is entirely possible that you personally do not realize this, but then if you gave these things conscientious thought you could not represent the movement that you do.

If this is a war of democracy, surely no society that works to keep disfranchised one-half of our citizens has any part in it, and its presentation of a flag under which we are to be sent out to fight, along with half the world, the great battle against its aims, is an empty sham and a hypocrisy on both sides. That we may be absolved from our share in this hypocrisy we take the trouble to make this statement to clear our own consciences. We can listen quietly to your speeches now with the moral satisfaction of knowing that while making them you are remembering this letter and the frank truths that it contains.

Respectfully,
(Signed) SOME OF THE MEN.

[We have always felt that when men once take woman suffrage as their cause and democracy's, short shrift will be made of all anti-suffragism. Never in all our days upon the face of the earth have we seen the case of the woman opponent of woman's enfranchisement so truly, so succinctly, so mercilessly put. With such evidence of such a spirit of and for democracy animating the boys in khaki, we who are left behind to fight for democracy at home shall win as surely as they who go to fight for democracy abroad shall win.—ED.]

Ward Work in Milwaukee

The Milwaukee County Woman Suffrage Association has at this time 2,280 members in the twenty-five wards and four assembly districts in the county. Of these separate units the First and the Eighteenth Wards are most thoroughly organized. The Eighteenth Ward has Mrs. F. F. Howe as leader and Mrs. Clinton M. Barr as assistant leader with an enrollment of 425 members. The First Ward has Mrs. Charles Babcock as leader, Mrs. John G. Gregory as assistant leader, and a membership of 245. Both these wards have shown splendid activity in increasing their membership as well as in doing patriotic work in which the suffragists were asked to take part. Twelve wards in the city of Milwaukee, besides the city of West Allis, have suffrage leaders, and each has a number of precinct leaders. Other wards contemplate taking up suffrage organization this coming winter. More enthusiasm is shown for suffrage than ever before in Milwaukee.

Ida Fernekes is chairman of Organization and Membership.

Alabama Registers Her Woman Power

THAT Alabama registration of woman power, which the women wished on themselves, proved that the enthusiasm of Southern women is no "flash in the pan."

Women of 65 who had raised their boys to be soldiers and sent them off with a Godspeed, stood in line with girls of 16 before the crowded registration booths, to pledge their services for France "or anywhere Uncle Sam needs us."

Nearly every woman was ready to take advantage of the special training courses offered through the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense. Hands red with toil signed up for training in stenography and nursing. College women asked to serve as dieticians and chemists.

The Birmingham Equal Suffrage Association opened registration headquarters at the Tutwiler Hotel, and were steadily on the job registering their sex, just as they had efficiently helped to register the men of the city on June 5.

"Registration," says the *Age-Herald*, "will show the Government what our women can do. It will also show the people what the suffragists have done, and how they can do it."

At every one of the 28 school districts in Jefferson County, where registration was financed and promoted by Mrs. Richard T. Johnston, a chairman was appointed. The actual number of women registered was 2,000, and although the returns have not yet come in completely, the chairmen are assuring Mrs. Johnston that not a blank card will be returned to headquarters.

Discriminating Against Women in Texas

TEXAS has shown more consideration for its alien voters than it has given its native-born women, according to a suffragist writing in a Texas newspaper. Texas is one of the eight states in which aliens may become voters by simply declaring their intention to become citizens and paying their poll tax, she says. Once they have made this declaration there is no questioning their right to vote, even though they never take the next step to becoming a naturalized citizen. When the last Legislature attempted to change this law there was such a cry of protest against humiliating the poor alien voter that the plan was defeated. It was this same Legislature, which displayed such consideration for the alien voter who declines to become a citizen, which refused to allow the women to submit the suffrage question to a vote of the people. It has now been discovered that the Mexican laborers voting in Texas will not be subject to the draft, giving them the advantage of enjoying the benefits of full citizenship without its responsibilities.

Texas women resent the fact that when the question of equal suffrage is finally submitted to the voters of Texas (as it surely will be in two years if suffrage has not before that time been conferred by federal enactment), there will be approximately 40,000 unnaturalized Mexicans, permitted to vote by the "intention" route, who will vote solidly against suffrage for American women. That is, there will be 40,000 of them unless before that time, they are frightened across the border by fear of military duty.

READY FOR WAR WORK.
Mrs. Manora A. McAlhaney Johnstone, Aged 103. (Photograph Taken in 1914).

Exigencies of War

There are 25,000 American women making surgical dressings for the Allies.

Mrs. St. Clair Stobart is in the United States. She commanded a transport column in the Balkan War (1912). In this present war she has had a field hospital (Belgian Red Cross) at Brussels; was arrested as spy and just escaped execution; was with French and Servian Red Cross in command of a hospital column; has rank of major.

Inhabitants of Cologne, both sexes, have been forced by the military governor to load freight cars.

Telegraph companies crippled by loss of men; will depend on women. At present the "star" telegraph operator in New York offices is a woman—Mrs. May Thompson.

The Oldest Registrant

MISSOURI certainly has the oldest registrant, offering not only service, but expert service, to her adopted country, the United States of North America. Mrs. Manora A. McAlhaney Johnstone, of Carthage, Jasper County, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, May 2, 1814, and on July 23, 1917—Registration Day in Missouri—at the age of 103, she offered her services, for expenses only, in any one of four ways: Surgical dressing, First Aid, Dietetics, and as a trained nurse. She is willing to go anywhere needed.

Mrs. Johnstone graduated at King's College, Scotland, in 1829. She then entered the State Training School for nurses, and in due time graduated from that institution. She practiced her profession in Scotland until 1846, when she, with a number of nurses, was sent to the United States by the Government to help fight an outbreak of cholera. On her return to Scotland, she married and emigrated to America to make her home here.

During the Civil War Mrs. Johnstone served as a nurse. Her husband was stationed with his regiment in what is now Oklahoma, and at the close of the war Mrs. Johnstone was sent from one of the Southern prisons with invalid soldiers, bringing them to their homes in Missouri. Since that time her home has been in this region.

Mrs. Johnstone is a giant figure of a woman, weighing 303 pounds, and standing six feet in height. She has supported herself through the many years of her widowhood nursing, keeping house for the father of a family of motherless children, sewing, etc. She possesses an excellent memory—and proved it by recognizing the Registrar, on July 28, as one who had taken a photograph of her on the occasion of her one hundredth birthday and failed to keep a promise to present her with one of the pictures!

This 103-year-old woman has not the slightest doubt of her own ability to be of service to her adopted country. She is well up on all the issues of the war, and sees "in the dilly-dallying of Congress" a mighty menace to world freedom. In Mr. Hoover and his plans she sees the soundest wisdom and good judgment. "I've seen what hunger means—and I've seen war," she stated, grimly. "Things have been too easy for the people of this day. The masses of them have no judgment!"

Mrs. Johnstone hopes she will be assigned work shortly. "It isn't a time to be fooling around," she says.

EFFIE BLAIR WALL.

Institutions of Learning Are Learning

Columbia University has at last decided that women who want to study medicine are people, and will extend to women students seeking a medical education the facilities extended to men students.

A Cottonseed Contribution

RECENTLY the Era Club appointed Miss Kate Gordon chairman of a committee to investigate the practicability of substituting a certain per cent of cottonseed flour for wheat flour in a war bread, thus releasing a large percentage of wheat flour.

The recommendation to the club from Miss Gordon was to the effect that no greater war service could be initiated than along the lines indicated, if after investigation the claims made for cottonseed flour could be sustained. Miss Gordon brought with her a sample of bread, the palatableness of which was conclusive proof that no sacrifice would be made if cottonseed flour bread be adopted by the nation for general use on certain days of every week.

Miss Gordon's interest was enlisted when Mr. D. D. Colcock, secretary of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange and an international authority on food values, telephoned her "that knowing what a good cook she was," he wanted her to undertake some experiments in cottonseed bread-making. Miss Gordon, quick to see the advantage in making the idea practical as a war service, set about getting the flour for the purpose. After many vain inquiries she learned of a publicity department of the Cotton Crushers' Association in Dallas, Texas, and was introduced to the Allison flour, milled by the Baumgartner process, which removes the gum and hulls, which have stood in the way of cottonseed achieving in food value for human use what it has done for animal use.

Putting a number of the club's good bread-makers to test from their own recipes, as compared with the Government's recipe, it was proved that the substitution of 20 per cent of the cottonseed flour made a delicious, nutty-flavored bread, comparable to the famous Boston brown bread, with a protein value 50 per cent higher than wheat, making it in reality a meat substitute. The committee has enlisted the interest of the bakers to commercialize the product and reports its findings as follows:

I. That cottonseed flour substituted in the proportion of 20 per cent, or one-fifth, to wheat flour, produces a most palatable bread of a golden-brown color and of high nutritive value. That biscuits made in proportion of one part cottonseed flour to three or four parts of wheat flour, with one-half or one-third less shortening, (according to taste) are delicious. Batter cakes in like proportions were also delicious. Gingerbread lovers will never consent willingly to do without this King Cotton contribution in a third or fourth proportion.

Housekeepers are recommended to use their accustomed (none better) recipes, only substituting a smaller quantity of shortening. The number of eggs can also be reduced, due to the high percentage of protein. Good results were obtained in bread by the use of one part of corn meal, still further lessening the amount of wheat flour. In using corn meal always take the precaution to scald. The addition of a quarter or a half cup of corn meal to the batter cakes is highly recommended by some.

It is recommended in making cottonseed bread that the sponge be made entirely of the white flour and the cottonseed flour kneaded in on the second rising. It is also recommended that in the final rising not to wait till it has finished rising but place in oven when heat will complete the rising and bake at highest point.

II. The committee investigated an adverse report on the healthfulness of cottonseed as a human food and found that the investigation of the University of Texas, under Miss Anna Richardson, whose conclusions have been accepted by both Yale and Columbia Universities, shows "that there is no poisonous substance in cottonseed flour." If the toxin exists in the raw product it is changed in the milling process.

The committee therefore recommended that the Era Club resolve, as its war policy, the popularizing and adoption of cottonseed bread, to be known as "Victory Bread." To this end the club is enlisting the co-operation of the men and women of the nation to substitute in their homes a fifth or a fourth proportion of cottonseed flour for all uses where white flour alone is now used. If this is done one hundred million of bushels of wheat will be saved for the Allies.

III. It was recommended that steps be taken to have the nation use this bread substitute at least three days a week. This is particularly urged because of the high nutritive value, which is five times that of wheat flour; three times that of lean round beef; three to thirty times that of many of the most frequently used articles of food.

IV. Its digestibility and undisputed value in all diabetic and gastric troubles recommend it.

For all particulars write Miss Kate Gordon, 508 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.

The Corn Crib

Egg Bread

2 cups of corn meal, 2 eggs, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 level spoons (table) Crisco, 2 cups of sweet milk. Grease pan and have very hot when batter is poured in. Sometimes I add boiled rice, grits or oatmeal to this recipe. When more convenient I use sour milk instead of sweet milk, and with this use 1 small spoon of soda and 1 teaspoon of baking powder.

Plain Cornbread

Mix corn meal with salt and cold water; have it stiff so that you can pick it up in the hands and make into a short flat cake the size of the hand. Grease a pan and put the corn cakes in sidewise across the pan and let bake until a hard crust forms on the top. This is used at dinner, especially if you have boiled greens or cabbage and salt meat.

With Fried Chicken

Mix corn meal, water, salt, pinch of baking powder, roll in hands, leaving print of hand in bread, and drop into the very hot lard.

Risen Bread

In making wheat bread, whole wheat preferred, substitute one cup of meal for a quart of flour. You will not miss the flour nor taste the meal. The French could use this.

Meal Drop Cakes

Corn meal drop cakes are made by making a batter stiff enough to drop into fat as one does doughnuts. These can be delicious if made right.

Meal in Stuffing

Stuffing for turkey, chicken or duck is much improved by the addition of cornbread or corn meal mush. The proportions are as follows: 2 cups of bread or biscuit crumbs; 2 cups of cornbread, or corn meal mush; 2 eggs; 2 tablespoons butter, bacon drippings, Crisco or Wesson oil; 1 teacup of celery, chopped fine; 1 onion; season with black pepper, salt and a little Cayenne pepper; 1 tablespoon sage. Chicken stock made from boiling the neck, legs and back of the chicken, turkey or duck, improves this dressing, but it is very good without it. If the dressing is made with cornbread it will be necessary to add just a little water, but if mush is used no water will be necessary.

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The Book Stall

Feeding the Family

Most of the questions now gripping the housewife are dealt with in a satisfactory manner by Dr. Mary Swartz Rose, assistant professor in the Department of Nutrition, Teachers' College, in her book, *Feeding the Family*. Its publication at this time is timely, since it gives concise tables of information about food values and food costs—the latter more than a little antedated by present war prices.

Dr. Rose's tables provide an effective basis of comparison, however, and indicate how fast and how much prices have risen during the period in which her book was going through the presses. Her estimates on the cost of milk, eggs and butter are doubtless from 10 per cent to 25 per cent too low for the present rates. Quoted restaurant prices have in some instances almost doubled since the book was prepared. Her rosy hopes for a fruit diet are doubtless far too optimistic also.

Still even if the excellent budgets mapped out in the chapter called "Food Plans and Dietaries" have to be boosted 10 per cent, the housewife can use them as a guide, levelling down or up to her pocket-book.

The main thing is that here, within the limits of two covers and inside of 450 pages, is a scientific guide for the food administrator of each household to follow. Here are chapters on feeding the sick, the old, the convalescent, the baby. Variety in diet, individual taste, even æsthetics are taken into consideration in Dr. Rose's comprehensive food plans.

"Feeding the Family." Mary Swartz Rose, Ph. D. Macmillan Co., $2.10.

Suffrage Hostesses for Camp Pike

There were so many suffragists chosen for ward captains in Little Rock, Ark., when the city was districted to secure accommodations for the Twelfth Provisional National Army in training at Camp Pike, that the supply gave out. Not the supply of suffragists for captains, but the supply of wards. There weren't any left for the antis, and one of them grumbled about it. She was told by the official in charge that the men realized that "the suffragists were ready, capable, willing and always on their job."

Forty thousand troops had to be taken care of in Little Rock, the hotel accommodations were entirely inadequate, and every son's mother in the city opened up her "spare" room, or the folding bed, or turned Johnny in with Willie to make rooms enough to go around.

Mrs. F. W. Gibb was appointed general precinct chairman by the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Lodging and Boarding. Women members of the committee were Mrs. Albert Cohn, Mrs. E. K. Hawthorne and Miss May Conway, all suffragists. The list of ward captains reads like a suffrage roll call.

"Citizens should look upon the accommodation of these visitors as a patriotic duty," said the chairman of the committee in charge. And they did. The ward captains rounded up every available room and listed it for use.

Arkansas women are proving that being able to vote at the primaries strengthens, not weakens, women's loyalty and patriotism.

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   b. Equal pay for equal work.
   c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
   d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee — and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime

PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA

139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

No Flaw Picked

When the commissioners of the general assembly to the Presbyterian Church met in Dallas, Texas, it passed the Woman Suffrage resolution, as everybody knows. Presbyterian press comment on the subject says that "the boldest prophet for suffrage did not anticipate one week beforehand that this body, which had consistently turned down a similar resolution, would think of passing a suffrage resolution at an assembly meeting in the South."

When Dr. Rendall introduced the resolution he asked Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the moderator-elect, to give ample time for discussion so that if there was one man in the audience who could pick a flaw in the resolution he might have his chance. Dr. Chapman waited three minutes amid dense silence; then the vast assembly broke into cheers and the suffrage resolution was passed by a vote of three to one.

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Work for Federal Suffrage in Maryland

Mrs. Charles Ellicott is pushing organization work. She is accompanied out into the districts by Miss Emma Webber, congressional chairman, who talks on the federal amendment.

Hagerstown suffragists went into the field to pick peaches, trying to save the large waste that has been going on each year.

Mrs. Horace Springer of Garrett Park, Montgomery County, is encouraging women to wear the suffrage green cross buttons as a symbol of their work in food production and conservation.

The British House of Commons has voted an appropriation of £5 for the purpose of removing the grille before the ladies' gallery.

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WOULD YOU KNOW

Why nearly every nation in warring Europe has been stirred to active agitation on woman suffrage at this time?

The course followed by British women in their conquering march to enfranchisement by act of Parliament?

How woman suffrage for England, Scotland and Wales depends upon the fate of the Representation of the People Bill?

What *IS* the Representation of the People Bill?

Why Irish women must make a separate fight for their enfranchisement?

The secret of Russian women's conquest of the vote in the revolutionary upheaval?

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(Jus Suffragii)

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Lord Bryce calls the book "a most interesting product of Armenian poetical genius."

Miss Alice Fletcher, writing of the meeting of a Literary Society in Washington, D. C., said:

"I read on that occasion several of your beautiful translations of Armenian poems, and was delighted with the interest and enthusiasm they evolved. There were many learned and famous folk there. Armenian poetry was a new realm to almost all, and stirred an interest in the Armenian people in a new manner, along new lines."